

Newport Mercury.

OL. LXX.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1831.

NO. 3617.

Newport Mercury.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. & J. H. BARBER,
No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

TERMS.
DOLLARS per annum.—\$1 in advance.
Paper will be discontinued (unless at the
option of the Editors) until arrears are
paid.
Advertisements.—Advertisements not
for a square, inserted three weeks for
17 cents for each subsequent inser-
tion. All Advertisements (except where an
open) must be paid for previous
to insertion.

School-Books, &c.

J. & J. H. Barber,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in
use in Town and Country, consist-
ing of every kind, viz.
Cummings, Woodbridge's and
Colburn's Arithmetic;—Al-
and Murray's Grammar;—Al-
Webster's, Murray's and Com-
Spelling-Books, &c. &c.

ALSO,
COUNT BOOKS,
very description, and price.

LIKEWISE,
Writing Paper from \$20 to \$3 per
Letter Do. of various kinds;
Wrapping Paper.
Number 27th, 1830.

SHIRTS, GINGHAMS.

James Tilley,

ATTENDS the attention of the LADIES
to wish to purchase GINGHAMS,
or Light Calicoes.—He has on
very large stock, comprising a
very large Assortment, and would be glad
to show them at, or even under cost.
—Fancy Scarfs and Handker-
chiefs in great variety, and very cheap.
—LACE WORK put out, and
prices given.
Newport, July 23.

**QUALBE REAL ES-
TATES, for Sale.**

THE Wharf and Stores,
situated on the E-state of C.
Esq. do. for many years oc-
cupied by Mr. P. P. Remington.
Store in Thames-Street, oc-
cupied by R. P. Lee & Co. and David
—ALSO, A Store on the Long
Street East of the Steam Boat
For terms, description, &c.
—JAMES GARDNER, Executor.
Newport, July 23.

TO LET,

THAT well-known Stand,
situated in Washington-Square, for-
merly occupied by the
—ALSO, a Store on the Long
Street East of the Steam Boat
For terms, description, &c.
—JAMES GARDNER, Executor.
Newport, July 23.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE and SHOP,
situated in 140 Thames-Street,
occupied by James Fules.—For
apply to
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Newport, July 30.

For Sale,

**THE Valuable and plea-
sant ESTATE on the
—formerly the residence
of Christopher R. Perry
—now occupied by Mr.
—For terms, &c. apply
GEORGE TURNER.
Newport, July 30.**

SAVINGS' BANK,

DIVIDEND was this day declared
of 2 1/2 per cent. on all sums that
have been in for the space of six months
1 1/4 per cent. on all sums that have
been in for the space of three months,
readily to the regulations of the In-
stitution, payable on and after Saturday,
10th inst.
B. HADWEN, Treasurer.
Newport, July 10.

SUMMER GOODS

N. SWEET,
112

CHEAP-SIDE, THAMES-STREET.

Has just returned from Boston.

**WITH a very CHEAP Assortment of
SUMMER GOODS, which, with
his stock on hand, makes his assortment
very good.—Among them are:**
200 real good Hdkfs. An elegant Assort
for only 9d each. ment of PRINTS
Cotton, thread, silk & from 12 1/2 to 75
wool Hose, cents per yd. cheap.
Random Do. from 25 Gingham, a splendid
cents to \$2 a pair, assortment.
a good assortment. Elegant mourning
Fans, feather, palm prints & gingham.
leaf and paper, Bedspreads for only
Silks, gro de Berlin, \$1 25 cents each.
Florence, and India English and French
Sinehaws. Drilling
Italian & French silks Elegant Vestings
Changeable ditto. Raw silk, barage,
Children's Gloves and Crape & gauze Hdkfs
Hose, a scarce arti- Ribbons, &c. &c.
cle to be found. French corded muslin

BONNETS,
Diamond, Oxford, and plain Straw; Satin
Straw, an elegant new pattern; Leghorns and
Navarinos, cheap.
Newport, July 30.

Nice Navarinos,
for 8 and 10 cents,
AT TILLEY'S.

**DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNER-
SHIP.**

**THE connection in Business here-
tofore existing between the Sub-
scribers in this place, and at George-
town, (S. C.) under the Firm of
SHERMAN & READ,
was dissolved this day, by mutual con-
sent.—All Persons having demands
against the said firm, are requested to
present the same for settlement, and all
indebted, to make immediate payment to
either of the subscribers.
THOMAS SHERMAN,
OLIVER READ.
Newport, July 28.**

NEW STAND.

**THE Subscriber having Re-
moved his Establishment
to Store No. 138, Thames-street,
recently occupied by Mr. D. C.
Dunham, jeweller, (and opposite Messrs. G.
Eng & Co.) is now ready to supply his Customers
and the public, with **BOOTS & SHOES**
of every description, from the most improved
Manufactures, and newest patterns, and hopes
by his unremitting attention, to be able to merit
a continuance of that liberal patronage which
he has heretofore received.
As a further inducement to Customers, he
has just received a complete Assortment of
Stock from New-York, for manufacturing work
to measure; comprising different colored Kid
Morocco, lining, bindings, and the much ad-
mired bronze and chequer'd French Morocco,
&c. &c. together with six new sets of the first
fashion Lasts, made by Mr. Coit, of N. York.
The work to measure being made under his
own immediate inspection, will bear compar-
ison with any made in the place.—The best at-
tention paid to repairing.
Constantly on hand and for Sale, Shoe nails,
thread, lining and binding skins, Day & Martin
and other kinds of Blacking, &c. &c.
BENJAMIN H. AILMAN.
Newport, April 23.**

NOTICE

**ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on
Note or Book Account, which have been
of long standing, are hereby notified, that all
demands which remain unpaid after the 10th
of May next, will be placed in the hands of
Henry Y. Cranston, Esq. for Collection.
BENJAMIN H. AILMAN.
Newport, April 21.**

CONFECTIONARY.

Wm. S. Vose,

**Respectfully informs the Inhabitants and
Visitors of NEWPORT.**

**THAT at his Old Stand, No. 124,
Thames-Street, he keeps con-
stantly on hand, a good assortment of
CONFECTIONERY.—Also, SOFA, ICE
CREAMS, and Restorative BEER & MEAD.
VOSE'S RESTORATIVE has been pro-
nounced by all that ever drank of it,
to surpass any thing of the kind ever offered
in this town; those who doubt it,
have only to bring 2 cents, and try a
tumbler.—Families can be supplied for
only 50 cents per dozen.
Newport, June 23.**

For Sale,

**A LOT of LAND containing Six
Acres, lying on the West Road,
belonging to the heirs of Peleg Wood,
dec. and now improved by Wm. Stew-
art.—Apply to
NICHOLAS G. BOSS.
Newport, July 9.**

Poetry.

**FROM THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
ON A FAVORITE BEACH.**

*Where, when a child I loved to gather shells,
And ponder the blue waters.*

BEAUTIFUL Beach! pure threshold to that sea
Whose summer voice had ever skill to shed
Round boyhood's heart, by its sweet minstrelsy,
A spell of sleep and love! Youth's brain is fed
With syren strains, until his life is wed
To ocean's music;—then he lies, 'mid shore,
Pearless and dead. Too soon the dream has fled!
That music knells for all he loved before—
Life, dreams of love and hope, all quenched in
ocean's roar!

Yet have I found thee ever calm and fair,
Thy sunny cheek all dimples, and no frown
The sun's coy beams from off thy brow to scare.
Even the slight-winged birds would trust the
down

Of their white bosoms to thee, following down
In sportive chase, the lapsing of thy tide,
Printing with little feet the polished beach.
Nor didst thou harm them, but didst softly slide
With silver flow upon them, bearing each,
Like bubbles on thy breast beyond misfortune's
reach.

Here have I from my childhood loved to muse,
And even now am here, again a child—
For here was it I first did learn to use
Nature's rights. She here upon me smiled
First as a mother; then was first beguiled
Voiceless conclusion of its weariness!
For then I knew how solemn sweet and wild
Its eloquence, when else companionless!
Oh who could learn to love, and fail its joys to
bless!

What is so pleasant as thro' twilight's hush,
To see between the loop-holes of the spray,
The silver smile of Vesper!—when the flush
Of crimson clouds is mirrored on the gray
And level sands—when winds have ceased their
play

And couch amid bowing reeds. Hush of the
tomb!

Save where the foam stirs musically
Within some rose-tipped shell, or when the
gloom
Rings with the breaking wave's far-heard and
mellow boom!

How expectation chains the breath and heart
In eager pause, as with far-flashing sweep,
Like horsemen plumed and riotous, forth dart
The billows to the shore! Or when the steep
And curling ridge rises slowly 'er the deep,
While lucid thro' the sheet the purple west
Gleams smoky time!—till the glittering heap
Enamored, hangs above the beach its crest,
Then melts in wreathing snow and music on its
breast!

Oh what so musical as in the sea!
'Tis no monotony—it's patient tune
Of low-voiced worship, or of frolic glee!
Its morning joy, the languor of its noon,
And its night song of homage to the moon,
Are ever new. As various as her
Its dies of beauty, when the laughing June
Gleams therein the firmament. To me
The joy of thought is won, when I may these
Hear, feel and love, thou melancholy sea!

FROM FRASER'S ENGLISH MAGAZINE.

She sings in summer bowers,
Her heart is light and gay,
And like the lovely flowers,
'Tis blooming while it may!
Her smiles are all bewitching,
The beam upon a face
That beauty is enriching
With hues of health and grace.

She's young, and fair and sprightly,
The music of her lute
Breaks on the breezes lightly,
Its cords are never mute.
She sings in tones of sweetness
A thousand songs of bliss,
For time, with all its fleetness,
Can rob her not of this.

Oh, see, she is not idle,
With the summer roses now,
She's going to the bridal,
With a garland round her brow.
May her heart retain its lightness,
And her sweet smile still be gay,
Till her bright eyes lose their brightness,
And spirit fly away.

"A REVERIE"

Some days are filled with pleasure,
And some are filled with pain,
And though a different measure
Each mortal may obtain,
There's joy enough to speed us
Through life's short journey home,
And woe enough to lead us
To long for worlds to come.

Life bears such recollections,
Such changes on its wings,
Such beautiful affections,
Such black and baneful things,
That though fond hope would try it,
For future joy and pain,
Who that has hurried by it
Would try the past again.

MR. ADAMS' ORATION.

The Oration of Ex-President ADAMS,
delivered at Quincy on the 4th of July, has
just been published at Boston.—We copy
the following paragraphs from the close of
this highly extolled performance:—

"Fellow Citizens, I trespass upon
the indulgence that I have invoked.—
Time fails me to pass in review the ex-
perience of the other nations of the Eu-
ropean continent, which, in the last half
century, have been, and yet are, con-
vulsed with the revolutionary spirit. In
comparing their history, during this pe-
riod, with our own, there is one point of
difference between them, on which our
attention cannot be too intensely rivet-
ted. Our Declaration of Independence,
our Confederation, the Constitution of the
United States, and all our State Constitu-
tions, without a single exception, have

been voluntary compacts, deriving all
their authority from the free consent of
the parties to them. It may be doubted
whether a single constitution has been
formed in Europe or in Southern Amer-
ica, without some violence, some ad-
mixture of conflicting physical force in
its confederation. In the early and signi-
cant age of the ancient mythology, the
god of boundaries was the only deity
never to be propitiated by sacrifices of
blood. He, too, was the only god who
refused to yield his place even to Jupi-
ter. Here is the landmark, bloodless
and immovable, more unerring than the
magnet from the Pole, firm as the ever-
lasting hills, between freedom and force.
It is not in the proclamation of principles.
Declarations of the rights of man, as full,
as copious, as formal as our own, have
decorated the constitutions of Europe.
Those constitutions, after a short and
fitful existence, have passed into the
memory of things beyond the flood;
leaving the principles behind—blood-
stained and defaced—monuments only of
their own mutilation. We have pro-
claimed the principles, we have adhered
to the practice; and our history has been
a record of internal peace and general
prosperity almost uninterrupted. Let the
contemplation of the past, be the instruc-
tive lesson of the future. And in this
connection let us survey with calm, un-
blenching eye, the newly revived doc-
trine of Nullification; a word which
contains within itself an absurdity, im-
porting a pretended right of one State in
this Union, by virtue of her sovereignty,
to make that null and void, which it pre-
supposes to be null and void before.—
The doctrine is not new, nor are those
who now maintain it responsible for its
introduction. It has been the vital
disease of confederacies from the day
when Philip of Macedon obtained a seat
among the Amphycyons of Greece. It
has never been, perhaps, involved in
quite so much absurdity, as when appear-
ing in its newest shape. It is now the
claim of one State of this Union, by vir-
tue of her sovereignty, not only to make,
but to unmake the laws of the twenty-
four, each equally sovereign with her-
self. The Constitution of the United
States, in express terms, supersedes all
State constitutions and laws conflicting
with it. The sovereign State claims by
her laws to supersede the Constitution
of the U. S. and the laws of all the other
States in the Union. As a member of
the Union, this advances a claim of ap-
peal from the whole to a twenty-fourth
part. As a sovereign State, a claim to
make laws, not only for herself, but for
others. Philosophically, politically, mor-
ally considered, it is an inversion of all
human reasoning; it cannot be conceived
without confusion of thought; it cannot
be expressed without solecism of lan-
guage, and terms of self-contradiction.

"You have seen my fellow-citizens,
from the Declaration of Independence,
that the States of this confederacy were
the offspring of the Union; that their
sovereignty is not, and never was, a so-
vereignty as defined by Blackstone, and
the English lawyers, identical with un-
limited power; that sovereignty, thus
defined, is in direct contradiction to the
Declaration of Independence, and in-
compatible with the nature of our in-
stitutions; that the States, united, and the
States, separate, are both sovereign, but
creatures of the people, and possess
none but delegated power; that the
power of nullifying an act of Congress,
never has been delegated to any one
State, or to any partial combination of
States, and that any and every attempt
at each nullification, by one or more
States, less than the number required,
and otherwise than in the forms pre-
scribed for amendment of the Constitu-
tion, would, however colored, and how-
ever varnished, be neither more nor less
than treason, skulking under the shelter
of despotism.

"The event of a conflict in arms,
between the Union and one of its mem-
bers, whether terminating in victory or
defeat, would be but an alternative calam-
ity to all. In the holy records of anti-
quity, we have two examples of a con-
federation ruptured by the severance of
its members, one of which resulted, after
three desperate battles, in the extirpa-
tion of the seceding tribe. And the
victorious people, instead of exulting in
shouts of triumph, 'came to the House
of God, and abode there till even, before
God; and lifted up their voices, and wept
before God, and said,—O Lord, God of
Israel, why is this come to pass in Israel,
that there should be to-day one tribu
lacking in Israel?' The other was a
successful example of resistance, against
tyrannical taxation, and severed for ever
the confederacy, the fragments forming
separate kingdoms; and from that day,
their history presents an unbroken series
of disastrous alliances, and exterminating
wars—of assassinations, conspiracies,
revolts, and rebellions, until both parts

of the confederacy sunk into tributary
servitude to the nations around them;
till the countrymen of David and Solo-
mon hung their harps upon the willows
of Babylon, and were totally lost amidst
the multitude of the Chaldean and Assy-
rian monarchies, 'the most despised
portion of their slaves.'"

"In these mournful memorials of their
fate, we may behold the sure, too sure
prognostication of our own, from the
hour when force shall be substituted for
deliberation in the settlement of our
Constitutional questions. This is the
deplorable alternative—the extirpation
of the seceding member, or the never-
ceasing struggle of two rival confeder-
acies, ultimately bending the neck of both
under the yoke of foreign domination, or
the despotic sovereignty of a conqueror
at home. May Heaven avert the one!
The destinies, not only of our posterity,
but of the human race, are at stake."

The following paragraph is copied from
the Georgetown (South-Carolina) Intelli-
gencer of July 18th.—We presume such a
statement would not have been made with-
out entire confidence in its correctness:—

"Some time since, we are informed
a legal gentleman of Charleston import-
ed some goods and gave the usual bonds
for the duties, which have lately become
due. On their payment being refused,
as we understand, for the purpose of
bringing the important question of
Constitutionality, before a jury of the
country, they were placed by the Col-
lector in the hands of Mr. Frost, the
District Attorney, who has declined to
bring suit upon them, believing the
Tariff Law to be unconstitutional. We
perceive that in the brilliant illumination
of the State Rights Pavilion a few even-
ings since in Charleston, the name of
"Edward Frost" had a conspicuous
place, with the addition of "the Caro-
lina Habersham."

FOREIGN OPINIONS OF AMERICAN SCIENCE.
—A few years since, it was the
fashion of the day among the literati of
Europe to sneer at the idea of *internal*
science, and to sneer at the idea of
observing that a thorough change in this
respect has taken place;—that American
genius and its achievements in the
various departments of knowledge have
come, at length, to be fully appreciated.
A late number of the Quarterly Mining
Review, published in London, in a re-
view of the American Journal of Science
and Arts, contains a high and just com-
mendation of that work, to which
chiefly we are indebted for our scientific
reputation abroad, and pays a deserved
compliment to its distinguished Editor,
of whom, in view of his persevering and
successful labors in the cause of sci-
ence, may with great propriety be said
to be *bona merita de patria*. He hath de-
served well of his country.

A. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Indians on Lake Superior.—We have
received a letter from Mr. Schoolcraft,
dated Vermilion Bay, Lake Superior,
June 28th, in which he expresses his
anticipations of auspicious results from
his mission to the Northwestern tribes.
"The Indians," he says, "have re-
covered from the famine that pressed
upon them last winter. Many a great
many are dead. Those who survive,
live to leave a country which does not
support them. The part of the lake is
separately settled, (or rather occupied)
at all times. Around the upper part
of the lake the native population is more
dense, and it is there, particularly in the
region where the rice plant is usually re-
lied on, that the sufferings of the past
winter were most severely felt; for the
rice crop totally failed. There was not
a gallon collected. At Lac du Flam-
beau, many died of measles. Health
is at present prevalent."

Detroit Gazette.

MEXICO.—We have examined a file
of City of Mexico papers to the 25th of
June, but they contain not an article of
any interest to our readers. The State
of Puebla has abolished all secret as-
sociations, or Masonic Lodges. A reward
of \$1000 is offered to any person who
will disclose the existence of such in-
stitutions.—"Whoever shall be convicted
of having belonged to a lodge, shall be
sentenced for the first time to one year's
imprisonment, to two years confinement
for repetition of the offence, and for a
fourth infraction of the law, to four
year's detention under the presidio of
California."—*A. Y. Jour. Commerce.*

At a town meeting in Marblehead, says
the Boston Patriot, several gentlemen
were engaged in discussing a question in
the corner of the Hall, but waxing
warm, the peace officer cried out to
them—"Order, order gentlemen, this
is no place for argument."

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, August 3.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Packet Ship York, Capt. Bureley, arrived this morning from Liverpool, and we have received London papers to the 26th, and Liverpool to the 27th of June.

The most important news which they contain, is the DEATH OF MARSHAL DIEBITCH, Commander in Chief of the Russian Army operating against the Poles.

The Session of Parliament was opened on the 21st of June; on which occasion, the King delivered the following Speech from the Throne:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the late Parliament.

"Having had recourse to that measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people on the expediency of a reform in the representation, I have now to recommend that important question to your earliest and most attentive consideration, confident that in any measures which you may prepare for its adjustment, you will carefully adhere to the principles of the constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are equally secured.

"The assurances of a friendly disposition which I continue to receive from all foreign powers, encourage the hope that notwithstanding the civil commotion which have disturbed some parts of Europe, and the contest now existing in Poland, the general peace will be maintained.

"To the preservation of this blessing my most anxious care will be constantly directed.

"The discussions which have taken place on the affairs of Belgium have not yet been brought to a conclusion; but the most complete agreement continues to subsist between the Powers whose plenipotentiaries have been engaged in the conferences of London. The principle on which those conferences have been conducted has been that of not interfering with the right of the people of Belgium to regulate their internal affairs, and to establish their government according to their own views of what may be most conducive to their future welfare and independence, under the sole condition, sanctioned by the practice of nations, and founded on the principles of justice, that in the exercise of that independence, the security of the neighboring states should not be endangered.

"A series of injuries and insults, for which notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, no reparation was withheld, compelled me at last to order a squadron of my fleet to appear before Lisbon, with a preliminary demand of satisfaction. A prompt compliance with that demand prevented the necessity of further measures; but I have to regret that I have not yet been able to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Portuguese Government.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It gives me great satisfaction to state to you, that the large reduction of taxes which took place in the last, and in the present year, with a view to the relief of the laboring classes of the community, has not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the public income. I trust that such additional means as may be required to supply a part of the deficiency occasioned by these reductions may be found, without any material enlargement of the contributions of my people.

"To assist the industry, to improve the resources, and to maintain the credit of the country on sound principles, and on a safe and lasting foundation, will be an object of my solicitude, in the prosecution of which I look with confidence to your zealous co-operation.

"I am, my Lords, very anxious that I have to assure you, that the continued progress of our foreign affairs, to which my attention has been early directed, in the prosecution of which I look with confidence to your zealous co-operation, has not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the public income. I trust that such additional means as may be required to supply a part of the deficiency occasioned by these reductions may be found, without any material enlargement of the contributions of my people.

"The position of the country, in the most pressing cases, I have not hesitated to authorize the application of such means as were immediately available for that purpose. But assistance of this nature is necessarily limited in its amount, and cannot be temporary in its effect. The position of the country, in the most pressing cases, I have not hesitated to authorize the application of such means as were immediately available for that purpose. But assistance of this nature is necessarily limited in its amount, and cannot be temporary in its effect.

"Local disturbances, unconnected with any political cause, have taken

place both in this part of the United Kingdom and in Ireland. In the county of Clare, and in the adjoining parts of Roscommon and Galway, a system of violence and outrage had for some time been carried on to an alarming extent, for the repression of which the constitutional authority of the law has been vigorously and successfully exerted. By these means, the necessity of enacting new laws to strengthen the Executive Government with further powers will, I trust, be prevented.

"To avert such a necessity has been, and ever will be, my most earnest desire, but if it should unfortunately arise, I do not doubt your firm resolution to maintain the peace and order of society, by the adoption of such measures as may be required for their more effectual protection."

Addresses to the King were moved in both Houses as usual, and carried.

THE REFORM BILL.

This important Bill was brought forward in the House of Commons on the 24th June—passed its first reading—and was to be read a second time on the 4th of July. After the speech of Lord John Russell in favor of the Bill, Sir Robert Peel made a few observations, intimating that he should not oppose the bill in the present stage of its progress, but should have something to say, when the question should come up for a second reading. "The noble Lord," he remarked, "is I apprehend, entirely wrong in his expectation that this measure will be permitted to go to the committee without a lengthened discussion of its principle, and the sense of the House having been pronounced upon it." This announcement was followed by loud cheers.

POLAND.

BERLIN, June 16.—A report from the Russian head quarters at Kleezewo, near Pultusk, dated the 10th of June, attributes the death of Gen. Diebitch to a sudden attack of the cholera morbus. It is stated, that previously to his malady, he had enjoyed perfect health, and on the day before, was exceedingly cheerful; but about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 9th of June, he was suddenly taken ill, and his malady was immediately pronounced to be the cholera. All medical assistance proved ineffectual, and after a very painful struggle, he departed this life on Friday, the 10th of June, at 1 o'clock in the morning.

The Russian forces are at this moment much divided; the army beyond the Narow consists of 36,000 men; a corps of 20,000 men, with 40 cannon, has marched in pursuit of Gen. Gielgud. The Guards now form two divisions; one remains at the head-quarters, the other is opposite Gielgud. Gen. Giesmar, who commanded the Russians at Wawer, is shortly to be tried by a court martial. No official account has appeared respecting the movements of Gen. Gielgud; but all accounts agree as to the fact of his having completely defeated the corps under Gen. Sacken; 2000 prisoners and 8 cannon are said to have fallen into the hands of the Poles; and it is even asserted that the Grand Duke Michael, with a detachment of the Guards, was present at the battle.

The news from Podolia is every day of a more cheering nature. The insurgents have taken possession of Satahow, and made the whole garrison prisoners. The Russian authorities were compelled to retire into Galicia. The insurgents took a great many arms, which had been hid in the ground, as well as all the cannon of Gen. Wittgenstein; and their numbers at this moment, amount at least to 30,000 men.

WARSAW, June 13th.—Accounts from Guiewozow, on the Vistula, report that news had been received there that Gen. Chrzamowski had gained, on the 1st, considerable advantages over General Rudger. No direct news from Gen. Chrzamowski has reached Warsaw.

Letters from Lithuania say that the insurgents, together with Gen. Chlapowski, had taken the town of Stomum, and that the Grand Duke Constantine was gone to Minsk.

The Warsaw Gazette says—"It is affirmed that General Rudger has entered the city of Lubin, and that General Creutz has occupied Siedlec. General Skrzynecki was in Warsaw yesterday, at a grand entertainment given by the National Guard to the army, at which the Members of the Government were also present. It is said that the Grand Duke Michael was present at an engagement between a detachment of the Guards and Gen. Gielgud, in the Government of Augustow."

From the Russian Head-Quarters at Kleezewo, June 10th.

I am under the painful necessity of announcing to you that the Imperial Russian Commander-in-Chief, General Field Marshal Count Diebitch Sabalkowsky, suddenly died this day at half past 1 o'clock, at his head-quarters at Kleezewo. Until his sudden attack he had been in perfect health, and on the preceding day had been remarkably cheerful at table, when, at 2 o'clock this morning, he was suddenly attacked by a destructive malady which bore unquestionable symptoms of cholera. The violent attacks of sickness overcame his powerful constitution; and after a painful struggle, and with mainly composure and tranquil resignation, he closed his brilliant and active career.

The army mourns in him a distinguish-

ed General and a kind guide, who interested himself for all those under his command, treated his conquered foes with a noble feeling peculiar to himself, and sought to lighten the heavy burden of war to the inhabitants of those districts whither his glorious career conducted him.

This afflicting death appears to afford an additional proof that the above-named malady depends more upon the state of the atmosphere & individual disposition, than upon contagion, for hitherto not a single case of sickness had manifested itself at head-quarters.

The General of Infantry, Count Toll, instantly assumed the command of the army.

PARIS, June 23.—The object of Marshal Diebitch in stationing a part of his army in the province of Polk, previous to his death, was not to cross the Vistula above Warsaw, but to procure its sustenance by provisions drawn from Prussia; having been nearly starved upon the Bug and Narow after the communications with Lithuania were cut off. General Gielgud is now stationed in Samogitia, a Lithuanian district to the north of the Niemen. He crossed this river on the 5th of June near Kowno, from which place he drove the Russians. His forces amounted to 8,000 men, which were very soon increased to three times that number by the junction of the insurgents, and the rise of the inhabitants. Rossicnie and Telcha were occupied by the detachments. The Russians retired with precipitation at all points. The insurrection of Ukraine is confirmed by the Austrian Observer in terms from which it may be inferred that it was much more considerable than the censored journal dared to state. The journals of Warsaw have already spoken of the insurrection, and there is now no reason to doubt of its circumstantial correctness. It will prevent the Russians of Volhynia and Podolia from receiving reinforcements of Kowno, and give, without doubt, an irresistible impetus to the movements of those two Provinces.

The Russian regiments, it will shortly be seen, will capitulate in the midst of these people, who will surround and block them up in some interior position. The latest account from Warsaw is dated the 14th, but it does not contain any information of importance. The head-quarters of the Polish army were still at Praga.

LONDON, June 24.—The French papers of Tuesday, which we received last night, concur with the German journals in stating that General Pakewitz is to succeed Marshal Diebitch as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army in Poland. Indeed, it is even hinted that the General was to have superseded the Marshal had he lived, and that the prospect of disgrace had accelerated the death of the latter, if it did not lead him to commit suicide. There seems no foundation in truth for such a suspicion. The Marshal was never accused of being a temperate man in a country where intemperance is scarcely reckoned a vice. His habits of the bottle would thus naturally expose him to the cholera more than the other officers.

It appears by the Journal du Commerce, of 19th June, that the Governor of Antwerp and the adjoining provinces had issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of that city advising them not to leave the place, and stating that the hostilities by the Dutch vessels, had been without object or result. The Dutch garrison of the forts in the vicinity of Tete de Flandre, had made a sortie in the direction of Twendrecht but were repulsed.

The Minister of the Interior, viewing the usual celebration of the Battle of Waterloo June 18, as inconsistent with the present position of Belgium since the Revolution, recommended to the Governors of Provinces to abstain from fetes and solemnities. On the night of the 18th, some hot headed persons under the Brabant flag, went to the field of Waterloo to overthrow the colossal lion erected in 1815; but after a brush with the soldiers sent to guard it, desisted.

The king of the Netherlands has given notice that the armistice with Belgium is broken off, and it was expected hostilities would recommence in a few days.

FRANCE.—Gen. Lafayette has addressed a letter dated La Grange, June 13th, to the electors of Meaux, his constituents, in which he announces his intention of again becoming a candidate for their suffrages. He is of opinion that the new Government has not moved according to the impulses of the Revolution of July; but thinks that by returning to them the work may be consolidated. Thus, he says, the approaching elections will decide. The General deprecates the course of the French Government in regard to Poland, and also in affording encouragement to the insurgents of Italy.

In relation to the disturbances which for a week previous to June 20, had agitated Paris, the Gazette de France of 20th states that all was entirely calm, and some arrests had been made. The National guard was loudly praised for its energy and forbearance in putting down these tumults; but a few instances are mentioned in which scattered detachments, exasperated by repeated insults, had acted with less moderation.

BY MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, JULY 17.

We learn that arrangements have been made by the Oregon Colonization company for the meeting of a thousand men in this city in January next. Each man is promised a lot of land; and the advantages of a great water power at the proposed place of settlement are held out to the colonists.

The Oanges and Pawnees.—We are sorry to learn, by a gentleman from the West, who passed down a few days ago, that there is a prospect of a recommencement of hostilities between the two tribes. The Oanges, we understand, recently removed from their villages, to the number of upward of 4000 souls, and came down to within 5 or 10 miles of Cantonment Gibson, where they pitched their encampments, and have since remained. This movement was made in consequence of an expected attack from the Pawnees. The Oanges, we understand, having mustered all their own warriors, and received a reinforcement of 200 choice warriors from the Creeks, have marched against the Pawnees.

CHARLES TOWN, JULY 23.

It is said that Col. Gadsden of Florida, is appointed to succeed General Bernard in the Engineer Department. We had not previously heard of the vacancy. Col. G. is the administration candidate for Congress, in opposition to Col. White.

NEW-YORK, JULY 30.

THE JEWELS OF THE PRINCESS OF ORANGE.—A portion of the jewelry of the Princess of Orange, which disappeared from Brussels about two years ago under very mysterious circumstances, was found in a house in Pearl-st. near Broadway, on Thursday evening. Information having been given to Mr. Swartwout, the Collector of this port, that there was reason to believe that smuggled jewels were concealed in the said house, he applied to Justice Hopson to accompany him with a search warrant, and proceeding thither, after being refused admittance, they forced the door and searched the premises. A box about the size of an ordinary pistol case was found, in which was contained a large collection of splendid jewels. They were yesterday examined in the presence of the Chevalier Huygens the Dutch Minister, by whom they were identified as a part of those stolen from the Princess of Orange. Some of the separate stones are very valuable. The person in whose possession they were, is said to be an Italian, named Carrara, who succeeded in making his escape. The estimated value of what was found, is about one hundred thousand dollars. The total value of the loss was stated at the time to be about one million. A reward of twenty thousand dollars was offered by the Dutch Minister for their recovery in December, 1829, but as they have been seized for a violation of the Revenue laws, and therefore forfeited, they cannot be restored to the owners, we imagine, except by an Act of Congress, which we have no doubt will be passed for that purpose. Supposing their value to be equal to \$100,000, the commissions of the Collector will amount to nearly \$13,000; a handsome day's work in these hard times. They are now deposited in the Mechanics' Bank for safe keeping.

August 2.

The Italian Carrara, in whose possession the jewels of the Princess of Orange were found, was arrested at Brooklyn on Saturday night and lodged in Bridewell. He persists in declaring that he bought the jewels in Algiers.

August 3.

The Italian who was arrested on Saturday night at Brooklyn on a charge of having robbed the Palace of the Prince of Orange of a large amount of Jewellery, was examined at the Police office yesterday morning by Justice Hopson. When he was brought into the presence of the Magistrate he assumed a very sullen manner and appeared to be under strong excitement. On being informed of the charge of theft against him he was very indignant and refused to give any account how the jewels came into his possession. He intimated that he would have made a full statement of the facts, if he had not been accused of being a thief, and that any thing he might say while under this imputation would not be believed. He also refused to sign the statement taken down by the Clerk of the Police, under pretence that he did not know how to write. Under these circumstances Mr. Hopson proceeded to examine witnesses in the case for the purpose of having him committed for trial.

August 4.

It may be remembered by the reader, that at the time of the apprehension of the persons concerned in the piracy of the brig Vineyard, some suspicions were entertained that Johnson, the man at whose house the pirates passed the first night after they landed, had possessed himself of the money which they alleged that they buried in the sand on reaching the shore, and which being afterwards searched for, was found to have been removed. A charge to this effect has now, we understand, been formally lodged against him by his brother, on which he has been arrested and committed to Bridewell.

The Mercury.

NEWPORT,
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival at New-York on Wednesday, of the packet ship York, from Liverpool, London papers to the 26th of June have been received.—The only news of importance in them, is the speech of the King at the opening of Parliament—the passage of the Reform Bill through its first reading—and the death of the Russian Field Marshal Diebitch.—Under our foreign head will be found details from the papers.

From either Poland or Belgium, the papers contain nothing definite.

Ireland continues in an unhappy condition; the disturbances have not ceased, and some blood has flowed.

The Paris papers announce as certain, the complete triumph of the constitutional monarchy party in the elections.

MORE CORRESPONDENCE.—The Washington Telegraph of Monday last, says—"We have received, and will publish tomorrow, an interesting letter addressed to the President of the United States, by Mr. INGHAM, in which he reviews, with more than his usual ability, the letter of Mr. Trist, and the official exposure of the Globe. Nothing yet published in the course of the late unpleasant controversy, will more seriously affect the character and popularity of Gen. Jackson.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Washington Globe of Tuesday last, announces the following appointments by the President:—

Louis McLane, of Delaware, to be Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States.

Martin Van Buren, of New-York, to be Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the U. S. to the King of the United Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland.

Aaron Vail, of New-York, to be Secretary of Legation to the United Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, in the place of Washington Irving, Esq. who has signified his wish to retire from that station.

Mr. CRAWFORD.—The National Intelligencer of Saturday last, states, "that Mr. Crawford was among the most prominent of the early friends of internal improvement, and that it was through his influence and his eloquence, the first bill proposed to a canal, on a large scale, passed the Senate." The same paper also furnishes an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Crawford in 1811, in favor of renewing the charter of the Bank of the United States. "From the day of the delivery of a speech," says the Intelligencer, "Mr. Crawford was looked to by a large number of his fellow citizens to whom he was previously almost a stranger, as a candidate for the Presidency, after the retirement of Mr. Madison." The fact is mentioned, show the estimation in which the doctrine of that speech were held.

MR. EATON.—Several of the citizens of Washington having invited Ex-Secretary Eaton to accept a public dinner previous to his departure for Tennessee; in reply to the committee, declining the invitation, he says:—

"Few of us, in this life, are without faults and trials; mine have been severe. Yet I have consolation in the belief, that the greatest friend of truth is time—the greatest enemy, prejudice—and her constant companion, humility."

Recent circumstances have placed me most reluctantly, in many strife before the public; to the unnecessary excitement which it has occasioned, I wish to contribute nothing. Hoping in private life, to see the public mind at rest, rather than, by any course of mine, to disturb it;—to quiet angry feelings, and to participate, to afford any new impulse, further misrepresentations. At a time, the present, when political designs interfere with the ties of friendship, and when the ties of friendship are rudely rent asunder, I cannot shut my eyes to the admonitions afforded, which urge me to prefer retirement, so congenial to feelings, rather than by accepting the society of friends, to be placed in a situation where my actions and their motives may be misconceived and misrepresented. Besides these considerations, of themselves sufficiently weighty, my every duty must necessarily be employed in preparations for my departure home.

"For these reasons, gentlemen, I am constrained to decline the honor intended to me, and to acknowledge the obligation you have placed me under,—duly appreciating the kind, the generous impulse, which has proffered civility. Rest assured, in my retirement to a peaceful home, my motive will be wanting to disturb you; shall ever remember this prominent of your kindness, and, with feelings of gratitude, cherish its recollection."

The New-York Gazette of Wednesday, in noticing the numerous visitors who daily landed here from the steam boats, in quest of health, diversion, or fresh air, thus remarks:—

"The reader, who on Sunday morning last was sweltering in the fiery atmosphere of the city, will hardly believe that at the same time, at a place so distant as Newport, the breeze was cool as to render a thicker coat than ordinary, or an extra shawl far from acceptable. Yet such was the fact."

WESTERN ELECTIONS.—The Elec-
tion in the States of Kentucky, Illinois,
Indiana, and Missouri, commenced on
Monday last—in the former, the polls were
open three days. The result of these
elections, are looked for with particular
interest and anxiety by the friends of Mr.
Lincoln, as their termination, much will
depend as to his prospects for the next Pres-
dency.

STEAM-BOAT BOSTON.—This new
splendid Boat, commanded by Capt.
J. Comstock, arrived here at daylight
yesterday morning, in 14 hours from New-
York, with upwards of 100 passengers, be-
havior first trip.—The Boston is pronoun-
ced by passengers to be a very superior
boat, and for accommodations, safety, and
speed, is not excelled by any.—She has two
pressure engines, with copper boilers,
was propelled on her passage through
Sound, at the rate of 13 miles an hour,
just a head wind.—The Boston will
be here This Afternoon, for New-York.

DAILY LINE.—The Benj. Franklin,
agent, and Boston, Steam-Packets,
form a daily line of boats from Prov-
idence, this Port, and New-York, and a
boat will arrive, and depart every day, ex-
cept Sundays.

The Chancellor Livingston Steam-Boat,
going to some alterations being made in
machinery, will not leave New-York
Tuesday Afternoon next—she will
resume her days of leaving, as adver-
tised.

TRANGERS.—The number of Visi-
tors to our Town and Island, are daily in-
creasing, and now exceed any former year.
Boarding-Houses on the Hill are now
occupied, as are also nearly all the
boarding-houses in Town, and its
vicinity.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of
yesterday last, says:—"Mr. Van Buren, our
Minister to London, and Mr. Buchanan
Pennsylvania, who is said to have re-
ceived the mission to Russia, arrived in this
city on Friday last, to take their passage,
probably, in the frigate Potomac."

The New-York papers of Monday
report the death of Col. Richard
Dick, at his seat in Jersey city, on the
morning of Saturday. He was in his
sixtieth year—a patriot of the revolu-
tion—and a most excellent citizen.—He
died of cholera, after a short illness.—
Remains were to be interred with
honors on Tuesday. The clergy
very denomination, at his own special
request, were invited to attend the
funeral ceremonies.

The Pawtucket Chronicle says:—We
are glad to learn that our veteran town-
man, Col. Stephen Olney, has been com-
mended to submit a limb to amputation,
to save the effects of an inveterate
cancer. It is the right arm, which
heck the first blow at the storming of
Fort Point. Col. Olney is 73 years old.

GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF
COCOA.—Mr. D'Honnegue, of Philadel-
phia, in a letter addressed to the Spea-
ker of the House of Representatives of
United States, last winter, says that
one acre of land (containing 43,560
feet) 3000 mulberry trees may be
planted. These will yield, at the age
of seven years, 90,000 pounds of leaves,
drying 7,500 pounds of cocoas.—
25 cents per pound, these cocoas
will sell for \$1875. He also asserts
that, in the space of seven years, from
1823, France and England im-
ported raw silk to the amount of \$340,
000.—In proof of this enormous
consumption, he refers to documents now
in the Library of Congress.

The Treasurer of the Massachusetts
General Hospital has acknowledged the
gift of \$5,000 as a Donation from a
merchant with a request that it may
be accepted for the benefit of that most
valuable and excellent institution.

According to a late decision, in Phila-
delphia, the shippers of acids and articles
liable to spontaneous combustion, are
required to mark the contents on the pack-
age, or to give notice to the master or
mate, of the nature of such contents, in
case of fire, they will make them-
selves responsible for any damages that
may arise, should such articles take fire.

ACCIDENT.—A melancholy, and truly
dressing accident happened in this
city on Sunday forenoon.—William
Reene, Esq. of Cincinnati, accompanied
by his wife and two daughters, were
driving in a carriage down Benefit street,
when accidentally the door of the coach
was open, and his youngest daughter,
very interesting child between three
and four years of age, fell out, and the
wheel passed directly over her body.—
She expired in the course of three quar-
ters of an hour.—Providence Journal.

SUICIDE.—A man named John Laugh-
lin, having a wife and three children,
committed suicide at his residence, near
Abolitiontown (Pa) on the 18th inst.—
He took a hank of yarn and tied it to

a small grab near the house, in the pre-
sence of his wife. She asked him what
he was going to do.—He replied he was
going to hang himself. Alarmed at this
information, she started to get her neigh-
bors to prevent his undertaking, but by
the time she returned the deed was
done."

POISONING.—A family of the name
of Baily, living in North Pearl street,
very narrowly escaped death by poison-
ing on Saturday. It appears that a
girl living in the house made an Indian
pudding for dinner, and being short of
meal, took a small quantity which she
found in a paper, and which contained
arsenic, for the poisoning of rats. Mr.
Baily, his wife and child partook of the
pudding, and shortly after were taken
with vomiting, but are considered out of
danger. The girl by whom the mistake
was made, also ate heartily of the pud-
ding, and has been much more severely
affected, very slight hopes being enter-
tained of her recovery.—Alday Advo-
cate.

The City Authorities of New-York
have contracted for 1000 tons of Lack-
awanna Coal, at \$4 75 per ton, for the
supply of the "out-door poor" the en-
suing winter. And the St. Patrick's
Society proposes to purchase 500 cords
of wood to distribute among the poor
of that city.

NOTICE.—The Friends of the
Rev. Dr. CHANNING are informed,
that he will deliver a Discourse on
Sunday Afternoon, Aug. 7th, at 3 o'clock,
at the Union Meeting-House, in Porte-
mouth.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, August 1.
(Reported for the Boston Patriot & Chronicle.)
At Market this day, 407 Beef Cattle;
25 Stores, 18 Cows and Calves, 3094 Sheep,
and 260 Swine.—40 Beef Cattle remained unsold
at the close of the market.

Patrons.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices
were not supported & we shall quote from \$4 to
\$5 25.
Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at
\$10, 18, 21, 23, 27, 28 and 30.
Sheep and Lambs.—A large proportion of
those at market were of an ordinary quality;
we noticed lots taken at \$1 62, 1 67, 1 75, 1 80,
2 00, 2 12, 2 25, and at \$2 50; one lot of
Wethers at \$1 00, and one at \$1 50.
Swine.—A few only were taken in lots; small
Pigs weighing from 30 to 60 lbs. were retained
at 30c for sows and 10c for barrows.

(From the Boston Courier.)
Prices of WOOL at Boston, Aug. 1.—Prime
or Saxony fleeces, 75 a 85 cents per lb.; Ameri-
can last cleaned washed wool, 65 to 70 cts.; do.
3 1/2 to 5 1/2; 1 1/2 to 2 do. 50 to 55; 1 1/4 do. 45
to 50; 1 1/2 to 2 do. 40 to 45; 1 1/4 do. 35 to
40; 1 1/2 to 2 do. 30 to 35; 1 1/4 do. 25 to
30; spinning 1st sort, 45 to 50 cts. per lb.

WOOL.—The sales of Fleeces Wool in this
market during the week, fell but little short of
100,000 lbs. A lot of about 50,000 lbs. more
than one half of which was common and low
grade, has been taken on speculation at 50c.
Cash on 1st Sept.; 10,000 lbs. selected full blood
have been sold at 70c. 90 days credit; several
other lots have been disposed of at prices which
fully support our quotations. The limited
quantity of pulled wool in market has prevent-
ed any extensive operations in this article;
several small lots have been taken at recent
prices. We learn that sales of Smyrna continue
to be made at 30c. for No. 1, and 31c. for No.
2, on 60c. credit. The amount of domestic
Wool received since our last review, will fall
short of the quantity which has been taken for
consumption.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, JULY, 1831.

Therm.	Wind	Appearance of the Weather.
1st 76.70	SE	Cloudy most of the day
2d 81.72	SE, SW	Thick fog all day
3d 70.80	SW	Foggy most of the day
4d 69.80	SW	Foggy all day
5th 77.70	SW	Most of the day foggy
6th 72.67	SW	Foggy & heavy show'rs
7th 78.69	SW	Cloudy all day
8th 78.72	SW	Foggy and cloudy
9th 78.70	SW	Heavy rain thun & fog
10th 73.62	NW	Rain morn, cloudy ev.
11th 70.47	NW	Clear and pleasant
12th 73.49	SW	Clear and pleasant
13th 73.47	SW	Clear day cloudy ev'g
14th 73.43	NW	Moderate rain
15th 73.68	NW	Clear and pleasant day
16th 74.84	SW	Rain morn, clear day
17th 77.66	SW	Clear, most of the day
18th 73.70	SW	Cloudy with light sh'rs
19th 81.70	SW	Rain morn, clear day
20th 82.71	SW	Clear day cloudy even.
21st 83.73	SW	Clear all day
22d 81.71	SW	Clear with flying clouds
23d 81.71	SW	Clear day cloudy even.
24th 79.70	SW	Clear all day
25th 78.69	SW	Clear all day
26th 74.67	W	Heavy thun. sh' clear
27th 79.68	W	Clear and pleasant day
28th 78.69	SW	Foggy and cloudy
29th 82.69	SW	Clear and pleasant
30th 79.70	SW	Clear and pleasant
31st 78.72	SW	Clear blust. show' ev'g

Mean average for the Month, 69°. 93
Mean do. for July, 1830, 70°. 26
Mean do. of July, for last 12 years, 71°. 24
Mean do. of July, 1825, which was } 75°. 83
the warmest in the last 12 years.
Mean do. of July, 1829, which was } 66°. 53
the coldest in the last 12 years.
REMARKS.—This month is nearly the same
temperature as July of last year, and about
1 1/2 deg. colder than the mean average of the
last 12 years; the month has been nearly 8
degrees cooler than July 1825, (the warmest in
the last 12 years) and 3 1/2 deg. warmer than
July 1829, which was the coldest in the last
12 years.
The Month generally has been wet, and
much retarded our farmers in the business of
sowing; much hay has been damaged, and
some ruined, by frequent showers, and almost
continual rain and foggy weather; the first
clear day was on the 11th of the month.—Indian
Corn planted very early, but crop, but of
the fruit very little of any kind on our
plantations recently.

BY STEAMBOAT.—The President
arrived this morning in 13 hours from
New-York, and we received papers of last
evening. They contain nothing later from
Europe.—Mr. Ingham's letter to the Presi-
dent, occupies nearly six columns.

The Secretary of the Navy and the
Navy Commissioners are, as we learn
from the Globe, about to leave Washing-
ton on a tour of inspection to the North-
ern Navy Yards, and especially to visit
the Dry Dock recently constructed at
Charlottesville, Mass.—N. Y. Amer.

MARRIED.
At Portsmouth on Thursday evening last, by
the Rev. Mr. Choules, Mr. Gideon Lawton to
Miss Lydia Barker, daughter of Christopher
Barker, Esq. all of Portsmouth.

DIED,
In this Town on Tuesday last, after a short
illness, Mrs. Mary T. Hammond, wife of Mr.
Zeus L. Hammond, and daughter of the late
Mr. Thomas Bailey, aged 33 years.
Last Evening, Mrs. Elizabeth James, widow
of Mr. Benjamin James, aged 83 years.—Fun-
eral on Sunday Afternoon, immediately after
Divine service, from the house of her son,
Capt. B. James, in Young-street, which her
Relations and Friends are requested to at-
tend.
At Little-Compton on the 11th ult. Mrs. De-
borah Pierce, widow of Capt. James Pierce
aged 92 years.

1831.	Sun	Sun	High	Water	Moon
AUGUST.	rises.	sets.	water.	rises.	sets.
6 Saturday,	4 57	7 3	6 19	3 20	
7 Sunday,	4 58	7 2	7 16	sets.	
8 Monday,	4 59	7 1	8 12	7 41	
9 Tuesday,	5 0	7 0	9 4	8 17	
10 Wednesday,	5 1	6 59	9 54	8 50	
11 Thursday	5 2	6 58	10 41	9 19	
12 Friday,	5 3	6 57	11 23	9 47	

New Moon 7th day, 5h. 18 min. in Evening.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.
ARRIVED.
Sunday, July 31.—Sch'r Resolution, Merri-
man, of Boston, 10 days from Bath for New-
York.
Sch'r Fame, Wallace, 12 days from Steu-
ben, Me.
Sloops Albany, Vane, and Empress, Foster,
from New York.
Wednesday, August 3.—Sch'r Liberty, Dyer,
12 days from Steuben for New-Haven.
Sch'r Collector, Moore, 14 days from Calais,
with lumber.—Left there, Sch'r Gen. Marion,
from Rochester, just arrived.
Thursday, August 4.—Brig Pilgrim, Hamer,
from Dighton for Sydney, N. S.
Sclers Friendship, Nickerson, and William,
Parrington, 14 days from Bath.
Sch'r Halsey & Eliza, Howes, 8 days from
Georgetown, D. C. for Boston.
Sch'r Hope, Lord, from Dighton for Ells-
worth.
Sch'r Marcia, Smith, from Providence for
Saco.
Friday, August 5.—Brig Sea-Bird, Carr,
from Boston.
CLEARED
Sloop Regulator, Baker, New-London
MEMORANDA.
At Payta, March 17th, Ship Frederick Au-
gustus, Keene, 122 days from this port, no oil.
Ship Newport, Vaughan, for Havana, sailed
from Liverpool June 9th.
At Texel June 15th, Brig Harvest, Eldred,
from Matanzas.
Ship Elbe, Stanhope, 5 days from Havana
for Hamburg, was spoken July 20th, in lat. 34,
long. 78.
Sch'r Fox, Newton, for Baltimore, sailed
from New-Orleans July 18th.
Sch'r Reaper, 3 days from this port for Ha-
vana, was spoken July 31st, lat. 36.

FOR 10 DAYS LONGER.

STRAW HAT AND BONNETS.

JUST Opened, a superb Assortment
of Plain, Wide and narrow, Straw
Bonnets, cheaper than ever;—and Na-
varino Bonnets of the first order—by
WM. JAMES TILLEY.
Newport, July 30.
GREAT PUBLIC SALE OF WATER
POWER, VILLAGE LOTS, &c. AT
LITTLE FALLS, on the Mohawk River. The
proprietors of the Water Power, Village Lot,
Out Lots and Farms, at the Little Falls, on the
Mohawk River, in the State of New-York, will
offer the same for sale by Public Auction, at
the village of Little Falls, on THURSDAY, the
29th day of September next, to commence at
12 o'clock at noon on that day, and be continu-
ed for the two succeeding days.
The village of Little Falls is 72 miles west
of the city of Albany, and 22 miles east of Utica.
It is the centre of one of the best grain and grain-
ing districts in the state of New-York.
The Erie Canal, and Great Turnpike Road
between Albany and Utica, pass through the
Village.—The Village is large and well built,
and contains an industrious and enterprising
population.
The great hydraulic power, extending three-
fourths of a mile on the falls of the Mohawk
river at this place, can be used at all seasons
of the year.
Materials for the erection of Factories, Mills,
and Dwelling-Houses, such as stone, lime, sand,
clay and timber, are on the premises in large
quantities.
The village is supplied, by means of aqua-
ducts, with an abundance of pure spring water.
Several new streets have recently been made,
and others will be opened previous to the day
of sale.
No other place in the Union combines greater
advantages for the economical and profitable
operation of all kinds of machinery.
The terms of sale will be liberal, and accom-
modating to the purchasers.
For further information, apply to
PETER GANSEVOORT, or
JAMES STEVENSON,
City of Albany,
CHAS. L. LIVINGSTON,
MORDECAI MYERS, or
JAMES MONROE,
City of New-York,
AARON REMEN,
Penn Yan, Yates co. N. Y. or
JOHN H. WEBB, Hartford, Conn.
July 27, 1831.

R. I. BRIDGE COMPANY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stock-
holders of the Rhode-Island Bridge
Company, held pursuant to Charter on
Monday, the 25th inst. the following gen-
tlemen were elected Directors for the year
ensuing, viz:—Audley Clarke, George
Irish, B. T. Northam, C. G. Champlin,
S. Fowler Gardner, William Ellery, David
King, William Vernon and Wm. Rotch.
At a Meeting of the Directors held sub-
sequently on the same day, Audley Clarke,
Esq. was re-elected President.
W. A. CLARKE, Clerk & Treasr.
Newport, July 30, 1831.

THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, AND R. ISLAND AND NEWPORT.

STEAM-BOAT ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST.



The BENJ. FRANKLIN—E. S. BUNKER.
BOSTON.
PRESIDENT, Capt. R. S. BUNKER.

THE respective Companies having formed
a Daily Line between Providence, New-
port, and New-York, will commence running
on the 1st of August, in the following order:—
PRESIDENT leaves Providence on Mondays
and Thursdays—August 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22,
25, 29.—Leaves New-York Tuesdays and Fri-
days—August 2, 5, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23, 26, 30.
BENJ. FRANKLIN leaves Providence on
Tuesdays and Fridays—August 3, 6, 9, 12, 16,
19, 23, 26, 30.—Leaves New-York on Wednes-
days and Saturdays—August 3, 6, 10, 13, 17,
20, 24, 27, 31.

BOSTON leaves Providence on Wednesdays
and Saturdays—August 3, 6, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24,
27, 31.—Leaves New-York on Mondays and
Thursdays—Aug. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29.
The regular hour of starting from Providence
is at 1 o'clock P. M. and from New-
York at 5 o'clock P. M.

These splendid Steam Packets are each
propelled by two separate low pressure
Engines, of great power, and heavy copper
boilers, of the most approved construction.
The Boats will touch at the Long-
Wharf in Newport, to receive and land
Passengers, as heretofore.
August 6, 1831.

Steam-packet Chancellor Livingston.

Fare reduced to \$3 00, meals extra.



THE splendid low-
pressure Steam-
Packet CHANCELLOR
FOR LIVINGSTON

Capt. SEYMOUR TRAYNER, will leave here on
THURSDAY Afternoon next, at half past
3 o'clock for New-York.
In future, the Chancellor Livingston will
leave Providence every Monday and Thurs-
day at 1 o'clock P. M. and New-York every
Tuesday and Saturday at 5 o'clock P. M.
until further notice,—stopping at Long-
Wharf in Newport, to receive and land
Passengers, as usual.
Newport, August 6.

Maine State Lottery, cl. 12 DRAWS THIS DAY.

\$3,000 highest prize
Tickets \$1.—Parts in proportion.

School Fund Lottery, cl. 3 DRAWS ON MONDAY.

\$12,000 high't prize
Tickets \$4.—Parts in proportion.

Connec. Lottery, ex. cla. 18 DRAWS ON TUESDAY.

\$6,000 highest prize
Tickets \$2.—Parts in proportion.

FOR TICKETS AND PARTS,
Apply at the Old Truly Fortunate Office of
J. C. SHAW.
Newport, August 6.

Maine State Lottery, cl. 12 DRAWS THIS DAY.

\$3,000 highest prize
Tickets \$1.—parts in proportion.

School Fund Lottery, cl. 3 DRAWS ON MONDAY.

\$12,000 high't prize
Tickets \$4.—parts in proportion.

Connect. Lottery, ex. cla. 18 DRAWS ON TUESDAY.

\$6,000 highest prize
Tickets \$2.—Parts in proportion.

TICKETS AND PARTS.
May be had at the Lottery Office of
S. CAHOONE,

MORE CAPITAL PRIZES!

Sold at this Office in Maine State Lot-
tery, Class 13, viz. comb. 3 12 53
a Prize of \$2 000—Sold in a
Package of Qrs.

Also, in Connecticut Lottery, 16 ex.
Comb. 22 40 54 a prize of \$1,130
sold in a Package of Qrs.
" 15 20 43 a prize of \$1,000
sold in a Qr. Ticket.

Besides a very handsome lot of \$300,
200, &c. S. CAHOONE.
Newport, August 6.

LIST of Combination Numbers drawn in

R. I. Literature Lottery, class 9.
21 51 17 35 47 15 27 12 37 8
Maine State Lottery, No. 15.
42 29 21 27 51 23 59 9 60
July 27, 1831.

AUCTIONS.

On Monday Next,

At 11 o'clock A. M. and be Sold at Auc-
tion, on the premises.

THE ESTATE in Division
Street (next south of Capt.
J. Danwell's) formerly owned and occu-
pied by the late Mrs. M. Adams, consist-
ing of a Lot of Land, with a convenient
Dwelling-House thereon in good repair.
An indisputable title will be given.
Conditions made known at the time and
place of sale.
WM. LOVIE, Aucr.
Newport, August 6.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10th

Will be Sold at Auction, at 11 o'clock
A. M. on the premises, (if fair, if not,
the first fair day after.)



THAT Valuable ESTATE
in Portsmouth, about 10
miles from Newport, on the
East road, formerly occupied
by Joseph Fitt, consisting of a large
two-story Dwelling-House, with a Store
and other out buildings, in good repair,
with about 10 Acres of good Land, with
an Orchard, and well divided with stone
walls.—Also, A tract of Land on Quaker-
hill, next north of the house of Wm.
Dedrick, consisting of 19 Acres, of pas-
ture and meadow land, (commonly cal-
led the Dauby land) well watered and
divided into 4 lots by good stone walls.
Lakewood. A Lot of Land on the east side
of the road, commonly called the Gage
lot.—The above property will be sold
in lots to suit purchasers.— Conditions
made known at the time & place of sale.
S. A. ROBINSON, Assignee to
Wm. T. POTTER, Joseph Fitt.
Newport, July 9, 1831.

PROBATE NOTICES

Court of Probate, Newport, August 1, 1831
WHEREAS the Executor's Account on
the Estate of WILLIAM L. GALEY,
late of New-York, dec'd, was presented for exami-
nation and allowance.—It is ordered, That the
consideration thereof be referred to a Court of
Probate, to be holden at the State-House in
Newport, on the first Monday of Sept. next, at
9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given
by publishing a copy of this order three several
times in the Newport Mercury, to all per-
sons interested in said Estate, to appear at said
time and place.
By Order,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, Aug. 1, 1831
WHEREAS the Guardians Account on
the Estate of NANCY C. SEARTE,
late of New-York, was this day presented
for settlement.—It is ordered, That the con-
sideration thereof be referred to a Court of Pro-
bate, to be holden at the State-House in New-
port, on the first Monday of Sept. next, at 9
o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given
(by publishing a copy of this order three several
times in the Newport Mercury) to all per-
sons interested in said Estate, to appear at said
time and place.
By Order,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, Aug. 1, 1831
WHEREAS the Administration Account
on the Estate of ELIZABETH HO-
SHER, late of New-York, has been presented
for settlement.—It is ordered, That the con-
sideration thereof be referred to a Court of Pro-
bate, to be holden at the State-House in New-
port, on the first Monday of Sept. next, at 9
o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given
(by publishing a copy of this order three several
times in the Newport Mercury) to all per-
sons interested in said Estate, to appear at said
time and place.
By Order,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, Aug. 1, 1831
WHEREAS application has this day been
made for Administration de bonis non,
on the Estate of SILAS DEAN, late of New-
port, Merchant, dec'd.—And also for Admini-
stration de bonis non on Estate of Capt. SEYMOUR
DEAN, late of New-York, mariner, deceased.—
It is ordered, That the consideration thereof be
referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at
the State-House in Newport, on the first Mon-
day of Sept. next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that
previous notice be given (by publishing a copy
of this order three several times in the New-
port Mercury) to all persons interested in said
Estate, to appear at said time and place.
By Order,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

WHERE the Subscribers having been appointed
by the Hon. Court of Probate for the
Town of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive
and examine the claims of the Creditors against
the Estate of
DR. WILLIAM WHITBRIDGE,
late of Tiverton, dec'd, represented insolvent,
and six months from this date being allowed
the creditors of said estate to exhibit demands
that for the purpose of receiving said claims
we will attend at our respective dwellings at
any time during said period, to receive the
claims, and will also meet at the store of At-
torney George Almy in Tiverton, on the 6th day of
December next, at 9 o'clock A. M. for the pur-
pose of finally deciding on said claims.

STEPHEN BROWNELL,
GIDEON ALMY, } Commrs.
STEPHEN CRANDALL,
All persons indebted to said Estate, are re-
quested to make immediate payment to
NATHANIEL TOMPKINS, Adm'r.
Tiverton, June 6, 1831.

Stenography.

A NEW and complete Guide to the use of
SHORT HAND, for the use of
Schools, and private Tuition—by T.
TOWNSEND, Professor of Stenography.
Price 75 Cents.—For Sale at the Book-
Store of
Wm. & J. H. BARBER.
Newport, July 30.

for Clarke, on my account, as I shall not be
debts of her contracting.
BENJAMIN CLARKE
Newport, July 14, 1831